

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1839.

OFFICE ON K STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY
DR. T. D. JONES.

Persons disposed to afford pecuniary aid to the Native American Association, are requested to call on C. W. Boteler, Ulysses Ward, F. Howard, S. J. Todd, John C. Harkness, A. Rothwell, George Sweeney, Wm. B. Todd, Henry M. Morfit, George W. Harkness, or John C. McKelden.

METROPOLIS—FALSEHOOD AND TREACHERY.

Our heading, it will be perceived, is designed to indicate a *thing*, and its *qualities*. The "Metropolis," a paper lately started in this city, is one of a very limited number which has openly attacked us by name. For this we give it credit—but for this alone—because it differs in this respect from some others, who had not the frankness to name the object of their attack. The Metropolis has, however, insidiously assailed us, by assuming for us sentiments at variance with our doctrines—tending, if not intended, to make up a false issue. We give its own words:

"The Galena (Illinois) Democrat says, the Whigs of that State are trying to make something out of the *Native American* question as agitated in this city. They have taken up this subject for the present, thinking it better political capital than Abolitionism. For ourselves, we deem them much of a sameness—the one being most unrighteously proscriptive of men whom our free institutions have invited to our soil; the other being a fanatical attempt to create a servile war and a severance of the Union—the one professedly intended to put down the chivalric Irish and industrious German population; the other to put up the African slave population. What consistency! The same party who would make the *negro* a freeman would make the *Irishman* a slave! We do not think the thing will take very well with our Illinois brethren—"Suckers" though they be."

The Galena Democrat says, "the Whigs of Illinois are trying to make something out of the *Native American* question, thinking it better political capital than *Abolitionism*." We rejoice to find that it is so thought, for we decidedly concur with them: but is this opinion confined to the Whigs? We hope not, nor do we believe it.—If it be so in Illinois, we know it is not the case elsewhere; and this assertion is susceptible of easy and abundant proof. It is not surprising, however, that some are found, in different quarters, and actuated by different, perhaps wholly selfish, motives, making efforts to involve us in the party conflict of the day. Whether they will succeed or not, depends on us—not on them.

While we continue true to ourselves, we can laugh at and condemn our false accusers. What are the facts? Why, we have been, in turn, denounced by all parties!! First, we were accused of having for our special object the prostration of *Nullification*; secondly, we have been charged with opposition to the *Administration*; thirdly, we have been censured for *anti-Whigism*; and we are happy to have it in our power, on reflection, to make one exception—that is, that the *Conservatives* have left us free; and we feel bound, with this acknowledgement, to tender them our thanks for the exemption from party ties.

The "Democrat" has linked the subject of *Abolition* and that of the *Native American* together, and the *Metropolis* "deems them much of a sameness." What sameness there is between the one, "unrighteously proscriptive of men whom our free institutions have invited to our soil," and the other, "a fanatical attempt to create a servile war and a severance of the Union," we leave to our readers to discover. For ourselves, we see about as much sameness between the two as exists between light and darkness, or truth and falsehood: and the latter subject in each comparison—i. e. *darkness* and *falsehood*—justly attaches to our wanton reviler, the *Metropolis*. As to the sameness of his second assertion, that the one is "professedly intended to put down the chivalric Irish and industrious German population," and "the other to put up the African slave population"—if the *Metropolis* thinks there is a "sameness" between "to put down" and "to put up," we have no objection, although it is a perfect antithesis.

But the charge contained in its remarks against us, we aver, in the most unqualified manner, to be gratuitous and untrue in every part, throughout.

The editor of that paper we have never seen, to know, nor care to see, or to know, in any other way than as we now know him—a reckless writer, who has gone out of his way to get into ours, without the prospect, however, of raising himself into the importance of a stumbling-block. He has—adroitly, as he no doubt thinks—made an *undecomposable* amalgam, by the indiscriminate mingling of *Whigs*, *Native Americans* and *Abolitionists* together, in one great political batch, and then speaks of them thus—"The same party who would make the *negro* a freeman, would make the *Irishman* a slave." There are sentiments that degrade those who express them; and this is one. Can this malicious misrepresenter find any thing in the *Native American*, the expositor of our doctrines, to justify such a declaration? Let our traducers do it, or stand condemned before the tribunal of the people, to whom we submit our cause. He who asserts this to be our principle, is himself destitute of any. Let that writer show our views in our own language, and then we are ready to defend them; but when our opponents make arbitrary, unfounded assertions, they only call for flat contradictions.

One single circumstance in the history of this production of a few weeks existence—the "Metropolis"—will be sufficient to enable the public to put a proper estimate upon its character. Not long since, our attention was called to a catalogue of the names of the official incumbents in the several Executive Departments of the Government, made out as a basis on which to found a proscriptive system, as avowed, we believe, by the editor of that paper. Out of the whole number employed in the Department of State, all were alleged to be, and stigmatized as, *federalists*, except three, who were reputed to be *true republicans*; and, lo! two of these three were *foreigners*! So we must look to imported patriots to teach us, the sons of the soil, republican principles, and to illustrate our government. Let the public judge between us.

As to the "Metropolis," we look upon it as meat upon the shambles, subject to the purchase of the highest bidder—at the moderate price of its humble abilities.

We do not denounce this pseudo-democrat because it pretends to belong to the Administration—for, be it observed, we number in our associated ranks of Native Americans more than nine-tenths of all the Jackson Van Buren men in this city—but because, like a base pandarer, it has assailed its own countrymen, to minister, in the hope of gain, to the appetites of the indiscriminate and unknown aliens.

For ourselves, and those whose organ we are, we have but a single object at heart: it is the shielding our country and countrymen from the corrupting influences and vices and burthens of the outcasts of other lands, and our institutions from the evil consequences of demagogues who are strengthened by the voices of men ignorant of good order, whose licentiousness multiplies legislative restraints, and of whom so large a proportion know no other discipline than that imposed under the vindictory sanction of penal laws.

As to party, we have not, even in the remotest degree, any connexion. We do not fall within the penumbra of the factions of the day. We are, as to party politics, perfect Ishmaelites—our hand is against every man whose hand is against us; for we denounce Whigs, Democrats, Abolitionists, anti-Abolitionists, and the whole catalogue of schismatics, who endeavor to strengthen themselves, at our expense, by augmenting their own ranks with partisans from distant lands. We say to our countrymen of all parties, fight your political battles with legitimate comrades, natives of your own soil, and then, though victory should perch upon the standard of your adversary, it will be a consolation that still the cause of the country is in the hands and keeping of your national brothers. We are, therefore, the true national conservatives; for, on our principle, though parties may suffer, the country is safe.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

We observe that the foreigners in this City are about to celebrate the Anniversary of the Patron Saint, of Ireland, on Monday next. Now, we are for the most liberal toleration of all men in their creeds of conscience, and would protect and encourage every one in his worship, from that of the Hindoo in his pagoda, to the Christian at his altar, and this not merely because the Constitution of the country implies a licence, a sanction, and a right to such enjoyment; but because of the moral philanthropy that inculcates respect for religion in any form that is faithfully and honestly pursued; but we deny not only the propriety, but the lawfulness of transferring the honored name of a saint from the places of religious devotion to cover a political parade! and which carries flags and devices and imposes upon the sensibilities and courtesy of society, while it wounds their feelings and assails their prejudices. If it were a mere procession intended to give solemnity to a religious scene, we should pause in admiring and approving silence as it passed; but when we see the worshippers moving to the festive board, and hear the Bacchanalian toasts that are there poured forth in all the strength of inebriated phrensy—when political men are praised on one side and denounced on the other—when we read in the proceedings of the day that even our native countrymen, laboring to avert from us the curse of that emigrant-tide which is rushing upon us from foreign shores like a deluge, are held up in bumpers to the impotent execrations of men who desecrate a holy name and a holy day, we say it is time that the American People should look around and put down these libellers who are by degrees and insidiously fixing upon us the firm hold of foreign influence, foreign prejudices and foreign strength under the shelter of universal toleration.

At the last Anniversary little was said or remembered while the cups were full, of the virtues of the Patron Saint, but much was uttered against men of our land and our brothers. The American People witnessed with disgust that there were some few of our native sons, who, while the cup passed with imprecations against their own natives, sat recreant to the true nobility of nature—to courage—to the obligations which every man owes the land of his birth, and in silence saw the libations quaffed, without one word of honest resistance or reproach. Shame! shame! shame! upon such beings who, in the supineness of their nature, and the weakness of their principles, sink from the noble elevation of humanity to the degraded condition of the animal. If public opinion is the test of what is right in this country, then are these perversions of holy things to worldly and artful purposes wrong; for there is not an honest man of the land, no matter at what shrine he worships, who does not exclaim that these banners—these libations—these remembrances of other countries—and these manifestations of factions are at war as well with Christian meekness

and simplicity, as they are at variance with that duty which every stranger owes to the opinion and the feelings of the country in which he has found an asylum.

THE MARINE CORPS.

We noticed, on a former occasion, the appointments to fill the two vacant lieutenantcies in the Marine Corps; and that the two foreign applicants were preferred, before one hundred and ten competing natives. We should think that no language we could employ would be adequate to express public indignation at this outrageous act, by which a deep wound is inflicted upon the pride and patriotism of the nation, our country insulted, and our countrymen injured. It would be the more wounding to the national honor, if the means used to secure these appointments were made known. We will now, however, state what has been communicated to us, on indubitable authority, until we are put in possession of all the facts above hinted at.

One of the favored duo has boastfully declared that the office of which he is now the incumbent has been at his service for some time since—that he had had the offer of it once and again, but, aspiring to a more profitable and elevated station, he had as often refused it—that he cared nothing about the office, but that he was induced eventually to accept it, only to show the unavailing opposition of the natives.

Will the people endure these manifestations of neglect and contempt? If so, we yield to their decision; and nothing then will remain for us but to hide our head in silent shame and mortification at their ignoble submission, and acknowledge ourselves subjugated.

EXECUTIONS IN CANADA.

Speaking of the executions of Lynd, Bedford, Clark and Leach, in Canada, a New York paper observes: "The Canadian government is pushing these executions too far." We deprecate these scenes of blood; but, even thus far, it may with more propriety be urged that the subjects of these executions pushed themselves too far: and if all who participated in the outrages in Canada were hung, it would be precisely what they deserve—for the outrages for which they were made to suffer were of an aggravated nature. And to enable us to judge equitably, it is necessary to place ourselves in the situation of those Canadians on whom, against their will, a revolution was attempted to be forced, and for refusing which, they were devastated with fire and sword, plundered, burnt and murdered, and many innocent families, consisting of ruined and helpless mothers and children, deprived of food and shelter, in the horrid presence of a Canadian winter.

While we sit in ease and comfort by our fire-side, writing editorials or reading accounts of executions, we are not properly to appreciate the condition of those whose wrongs and miseries these executions were intended to avenge. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum.*

ANTI-DUELLING LAW.

We publish to-day the anti-duelling law, not with the belief that the feelings of our citizens towards each other, or ever will be, such as to require this law to control their action, but, in the event of our being mistaken in this opinion, and that any persons among us should feel disposed to refer the decision of their controversies to the code of honor, as the world calls it, we apprise them, in time, of what they may expect—if caught.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

In the States where elections have been held to fill the seats of those Senators whose terms expired on the 4th inst., for six years thereafter, they are as follow:

1. Maine—R. Williams, (ad.) vice Shepley, (ad.)
2. Massachusetts—D. Webster, (op.) re-elected.
3. Vermont—S. S. Phelps, (op.) vice Swift.
4. Connecticut—D. Kimbrey, (op.) vice Niles.
5. Rhode Island—N. F. Dixon, (op.) vice Robbins, (op.)
6. New Jersey—S. Southard, (op.) re-elected.
7. Ohio—B. Tappan, (ad.) vice Morris, (ad.)
8. Indiana—A. S. White, (op.) vice Tipton, (ad.)
9. Maryland—W. D. Merrick, (op.) re-elected.
10. Tennessee—E. H. Foster, (op.) vice Grundy, (ad.)
11. Missouri—T. H. Benton, (ad.) re-elected.
12. Mississippi—J. Henderson, (op.) vice Trotter, (ad.)

States unrepresented in the Senate, by reason of their respective Legislatures failing to go into elections to fill the seats vacated on the 4th instant by the expiration of the terms of the late incumbents:

- New York—N. P. Tallmadge, (conserv.)
Pennsylvania—J. McKean, (do.)
Delaware—J. A. Bayard, (op.)
Virginia—W. C. Rives, (conserv.)
Michigan—L. Lyon, (ad.)

The terms of the following Senators will expire on the 4th of March, 1841:

1. J. Ruggles, of Maine, (cons.)
2. J. Davis, of Massachusetts, (op.)
3. N. R. Knight, of Rhode Island, (op.)
4. H. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, (ad.)
5. G. D. Wall, of New Jersey, (ad.)
6. T. Clayton, of Delaware, (op.)
7. W. H. Roane, of Virginia, (ad.)
8. B. Brown, of North Carolina, (ad.)
9. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, (op.)
10. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (op.)
11. W. Lumpkin, of Georgia, (ad.)
12. H. L. White, of Tennessee, (ad.)
13. W. R. King, of Alabama, (ad.)
14. J. M. Robinson, of Illinois, (ad.)
15. R. C. Nicholas, of Louisiana, (ad.)
16. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, (ad.)

Our citizens will remember that a law was passed by Congress last summer making it penal to pass or offer to pass any note purporting to be money of a less denomination than five dollars after the 10th day of April next.

MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The affairs on our Northeastern frontier seem to have assumed, from the latest accounts, a more pacific aspect. This is thought by many to be greatly owing to the presence and good counsels of that excellent officer, Gen. Scott, who lately arrived where the roll of the drum, the shrill notes of the fife, the astral glitter of polished metal have, of late, indicated a warlike attitude in Maine. Great commotion prevails, and preparations made on both sides of the line, as if the one would let the other know its determination not to "back out." Gen. Scott is in possession of a protocol mutually signed by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, Minister from England, near this Government, which it is hoped will have a conciliatory effect upon the belligerent parties. He has not yet however had an interview with Sir John Harvey.

The fury of the war tempest is somewhat abated, and the measures of Governor Fairfield are said to be of a more temperate character. There is no expectation whatever that Maine will withdraw her forces from the disputed territory, or suspend defensive operations; but it is probable the conflicting parties will come to a mutual agreement to unite in preventing further depredations upon the timber, which was the ostensible cause of the difficulty.

If the depredators were acting under the sanction of permits from the Governor of New Brunswick, it will have the effect of putting Maine upon still stronger ground from which she would not easily be driven.

We pray that these favorable accounts may be true, that harmony may be restored, and that that greatest of calamities which can befall a country—war—may be averted: will Mackenzie and Theller say amen?

UGHT EMIGRATION TO BE ENCOURAGED?

We are glad to see the subject of emigration from abroad taken up by debating societies, as well as by the press, in relation to its influence on this country—especially if in view of its probable consequences to our institutions, present circumstances being the criterion to judge by. We verily believe the effect of discussion will be to promote the cause we advocate—native rights—and to facilitate the accomplishment of what appears to us to be absolutely necessary—the establishment of a national character, now in danger of being merged, by reckless demagogues, actuated by selfish motives, into a heterogeneous commixture, from every quarter of the Globe, and from almost every nation under Heaven, whose officious intermeddling with the affairs of Government and the politics of the country equally endanger the general tranquillity.

We hope our friends in Indiana will favor us with the arguments, *pro* and *contra*, for publication.

These remarks are elicited by the following announcement in the Leavenworth Arena. From the names given, we are induced to look for a handsome display. *Ex collisone scintilla.*

LEAVENWORTH YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM.

Public Debate.

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the school house, on Monday evening next, (March 4th,) at 7 o'clock.

Question for Discussion—"Ought emigration to the United States to be encouraged?"

Affirmative—Messrs. A. Edwards, W. S. Littleton, and Isaac Edwards.

Negative—Messrs. J. M. Conrad, J. S. B. Kelso, Isaac Smith, A. D. Reynolds, and G. W. Mansfield.

Ladies and gentlemen in this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

J. S. B. KELSO, Rec. Sec'y.

FOREIGN PAUPERS ARRIVED AT PORTS-MOUTH, N. H.

A Russian vessel from Finland, which had discharged her cargo at Liverpool, was chartered to bring out to New York a load of foreigners. The vessel was dismasted at sea and put into Portsmouth in distress, where the paupers, numbering 180, were landed and thrown upon the charities of that little place. They have since been wending their way to New York, the place of intended destination, to increase our population by an addition of what the Philadelphia Ledger, the Baltimore Sun, and, perhaps, the Washington Metropolis, would call the best patriots, and the best citizens; of whom some of our politicians boast so much and from whom they derive so large a portion of their popularity.

We have been politely presented with a pamphlet, by the author, entitled "Criticisms: its use and abuse," published in this City by W. Fischer. We have read it, but as it is not our practice to take a critical review of such productions, we would only remark that the sentiments are just, and clothed in appropriate and judicious language, and highly creditable to Mr. S. F. Glenn, a young aspirant for literary fame. We think it only requires industry and perseverance to reach the goal at which he aims. We publish the following little poem of Yriarte, a Spanish poet, as well chosen by our author to illustrate the temper (and we may say) the trade of critics:—

"THE VIPER AND THE LEECH."

"Dear sister Leech," the Viper cried,
Gently approaching to her side,
"Since you, like me, bite when you can,
Why does you just and partial man
So differently treat the two—
Submitting to be bit by you,
Yet shunning me with hate and fear,
And shuddering if I come but near?"
"Brother," replied the Leech, "you're right
In saying, that we both do bite;
But, as 'tis easy to detect
With very different effect,
My mouth a healing virtue gives,—
I bite the dying man—the leech lives;
While (and you know it to be true)
The healthiest dies if touched by you."
Observe, ye readers, then, and writers,
That critics, doubtless, all are biters;
Yet what a wide distinction runs
'Twixt useful and malignant ones."

Mexico is in great commotion from causes external and internal; and there is a report of a probable union between Texas and one of the Federal leaders in Mexico, Gen. Urrea, to put down the central power. We suppose with a view to construct a new, or re-establish the old confederation.

A man was sentenced on Saturday to two years imprisonment for killing his wife, while another man was sent for five years to Sing Sing for attempting to kill his wife.—*Star.*

By the above rule, if another had talked of killing his wife, he would have suffered about eight years imprisonment: the punishment being inversely in the ratio of the crime.

FROM UPPER CANADA.—We learn from the Kingston Chronicle that another duel has been fought at Sandwich, between Col. PRINCE and CHARLES BABY, Esq., in which the latter was shot dead. This is the second duel in which Col. PRINCE has been recently engaged, in consequence of the disapprobation felt and expressed at his shooting of the prisoners. In the other, his antagonist, Mr. WOOD, was wounded in the face. It is said that several other duels are in prospect, Col. PRINCE having challenged a number of persons, and on account of the same matter.—*Nat. Int.*

We have read of men's "beating the air," and it is not surprising to hear that others vent their spleen on something more tangible, as "Wood;" but it looks like a kale business for a "Prince" to fight a "Baby."

The ten Edinburgh paupers have gone home in the barque Gratitude, to Liverpool.—*Star.*

NOTICE.

PATENT OFFICE, MARCH 4, 1839.

All assignments of patents, whether in whole or in part, will hereafter be recorded free of charge.

Editors of papers will confer a favor on many of their subscribers by inserting this short notice.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents

DOUBLE-WIDTH MOUSSELINES DE LAINE.—We have opened to-day—
2,500 yards Mousselines de Laines, very cheap, warranted all-woolens.
March 16 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FRENCH PAINTED MUSLINS.—We have opened to-day—
3,600 yards painted French Muslins—
2,600 do French Cambrics—
500 do Gingham—
March 16 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

IRISH LINENS AND DIAPERS.—Just received—
500 yards very cheap Irish Linens
500 do bird's-eye Diapers—
March 16 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

STRAW BONNETS, (English make).—
100 Straw Cottage Bonnets
289 Misses' Leghorn (cottage shape).
250 Ladies' Leghorn Hats
Just received by
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

BROWN COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—
We have received—
50 doz. Brown Cotton Shirts—
50 do. Drawers—
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR FOR SPRING.—
300 pieces White Drillings (London make)
450 do. colored do.
22 do. fine Bombazines—
Just received by
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CONCENTRATED SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.—
For diseases of the skin, tetter, pimpled face, scald head, &c. the concentrated sirup of sarsaparilla is, when used in conjunction with "Sands's Remedy," the most effectual medicine in use. As an alternative in long-standing rheumatic affections, mercurial diseases, &c. it may be advantageously used as a substitute for the various secret remedies, as Swain's, Potter's, &c. and is recommended by the Faculty as preferable to any of that class of medicines. Carefully prepared at
TODD'S Drug Store.

PRINTS AND MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—
Just received—
20 pieces handsome English prints
20 do do French do
Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—
JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other city.
J. B. F. offers to the ladies to visit the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz: Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Satin Turc, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.
Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with coak soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic, and Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties, with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.
To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting last perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and in securing the services of M. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.
Dec. 8

BEDFORD MINERAL WATER, carbonated and bottled at the Spring. A supply of this celebrated mineral water always on hand and for sale by the case, dozen, or single bottle, at Todd's Drug Store, where the water, in its natural state, can also be had in barrels, half barrels, or by the gallon.
Jan. 12

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

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